BY J. W. PENNINGTON & CO

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily paper, 1 month ..... $ 5 00
" " 3 months 15 00
" " 6 months 28 00
Weekly paper, 3 months ..... $ 5 00
" " 6 months 10 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Transient advertisements will be inserted at the following rates: One square, (ten lines or less,) one insertion, $10; each subsequent insertion, $5. Liberal deductions will be made to those who advertise by the month, quarter or year.

Notices of Meetings, Dissolutions of Partnership, Sheriff's Sales, Executors' and Administrators' Notices, and all Legal Advertisements required by law to be published, will be charged 25 per cent. above the above rates.

Obituaries, Tributes of Respect, Communications of a personal character, and Political Notices, will be charged as Advertisements.

All Advertisements must be paid for in advance.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, MONDAY, OCT. 31, 1864. NO. 200.

THE LATEST NEWS

From the Valley.

Richmond, Oct. 29.—Early reports the enemy attacked Lomax's forces at Milford on the 24th with one brigade and 2 pieces of artillery and were repulsed. The next day they attacked with two brigades and six pieces of artillery and were again driven back. Lomax reports our loss very slight.

Col. Mosby reports that since the advance of the enemy up the Shenandoah Valley he has killed, wounded and captured over fifteen hundred, and the cry has been four weeks without bread.

European News.

Richmond, Oct. 28.—European advices to the 16th received.

A decided improvement had taken place in the Confederate cotton loan.

Gladstone, in a speech at Lancastershire, expressed a regret at the continuance of the American war, and said he was in favor of the Americans being left to settle their own affairs, but expressed a doubt of the ability of the North to subjugate the South.

The Spanish steamer lately seized by the Niagara was discharged. It is demanded that Capt. Semmes had gone to sea.

From Wilmington.

Wilmington, Oct. 30.—A fire last night consumed two dwellings on Nunn and one on Second street, belonging to Capt. C. S. Ellis. Loss in buildings about $40,000 before the war.

A LETTER FROM MR BOYCE.

Wilmington, N. C. Oct. 20, 1864

Dear Sir: In reply to your note I beg leave to say, that I think the course I recommend is the best possible course to attain the great object we are aiming at, the establishment of our independence. It proceeds upon two leading ideas:

1st. To reconcile the North, or such portion as may be rational, to our independence, by harmonising as much as possible our independence with their material interest.

2d To avail ourselves of the division of sentiment at the North.

It was to give potency to these two ideas at the South that I insisted so strenously in my letter to the President on the danger to our republican institutions from the indefinite continuance of the war.

Let me call your attention to this striking fact that, of all the world, the only political organization which proposes to intervene between us and the war party at the North, is the party which adopted the Chicago Platform. Now should we pursue a policy to build up that party or not? I think most decidedly we should.

Let me call your attention to another fact. In the event of the assembling of a Congress of the States, it is manifest that, in that Congress, from the Northern States, would be represented adverse systems of ideas—one having the animus of the Chicago platform, the other of the Lincoln programme. The first of these would be in the ascendency, because the very convening of the Congress necessarily implies the defeat of Lincoln and his system, as it is well understood that Lincoln and the party he represents are utterly opposed to the assembling of this Congress.

Under this state of facts, an abrupt division of sentiment would be found in the Congress between the opponents and the supporters of Lincoln. From this there might result events of the vastest advantage to us, if our councils were guided by a masterly wisdom.

If, under that conjuncture, we could dig up the head of Richelieu, Louis XI, or even the head of Elizabeth, the great Queen of England, and put it, full of its original brains, upon the shoulders of the man who would have the direction of our diplomacy in that Congress, the chance would be a thousand to one that our country would emerge from the clouds which enshroud us, "redeemed, regenerated, disenthralled." War is but a blind giant, striking at random: unless the genius of diplomacy directs the blows. Ideas are true divinities of this sublunary world. Let us consult these our oracles.

As regards the instructions to our delegates, I have no objection to their being of the character you indicate.

My great purpose is to break down the wall of fire which seperates us from the influences of peace North. I have great faith, that if Lincoln and his policy were once repudiated, and negotiation for peace entered upon, that every moment we would approach nearer and nearer to an auspicious result.

With great respect, &c,

WILLIAM W. BOYCE.

Mr. James G. Holmes.

VICE PRESIDENT STEPHENS' REPLY TO SHERMAN.

The following is the reply of Vice President Stephens to Mr. William King, the citizens of Georgia through whom General Sherman extended an invitation to Governor Brown, Mr. Stephens and others, to meet him in a consultation, looking to the re-establishment of peace:

CRAWFORDVILLE, GA., October 1, 1864.

Wm. King, Sr., Esqr.:

SIR: I have considered the message you delivered me yesterday from General Sherman, with all the seriousness and gravity due the importance of the subject. That message was a verbal invitation by him, through you to me, to visit him at Atlanta, to see if we could agree upon some plan of terminating this fratricidal war without the further effusion of blood. The object is one which addresses itself with peculiar interest and great force to every well wisher of his country—to every friend of humanity—to every patriot—to every one attached to the principles of self-government, established by our common ancestors. I need not assure you therefore, that it is an object very dear to me—there is no sacrifice I would not make, short of principle and honor, to obtain it; and no effort would I spare, under the same limitations, with any reasonable or probable prospect of success.

But in the present instance, the entire absence of any power on my part to enter into such negotiations, and the like absence of any such power on his part, so far as appears from his message, necessarily precludes my acceptance of the invitation thus tendered. In communicating this to General Sherman, you may also say to him that if he is of opinion that there is any prospect of our agreeing upon terms of adjustment to be submitted to the action of our respective governments, even though he has no power to act in advance in the premises, and will make this known to me in some formal and authoritative manner (being so desirous for peace himself as you represent him to have expressed himself,) I would most cheerfully and willingly, with the consent of our authorities, accede to his request thus manifested, and enter with all the earnestness of my nature upon the responsible and arduous task of restoring peace and harmony to the country, upon principles of honor, right and justice to all parties. This does not seem to me to be at all impossible, if truth and reason should be permitted to have their full sway.

Truly and respectfully,

(Signed) ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

FROM GEORGIA.

The papers bring us but little news from Georgia. Of the movements of Hood's army the Appeal of the 25th says:

Our latest advices from the army of Tennessee, worthy of credit and these may be prudentially repeated, continue of a cheering character. After our successes on the railroad below Chattanooga, of which we have had full advices, Sherman engaged himself in getting his forces in position to protect and repair the road, while in the meantime our forces were massed at a point on the Coosa, and preparations made for an active marching campaign. At 2 o'clock on Saturday morning last the columns were put in motion, where to was a matter of conjecture.

The troops were in fine spirits, and full of joyful anticipations as to the prospects before them. They had been addressed by Generals Hood, Beauregard and Cheatham, the first of whom informed them that they were about starting on a fifteen days' march, but whither they were not informed. Our opinion is that in the absence of his railroad communications, Sherman will have to perform rapid marching to be able to meet this new movement of the army of Tennessee.

A correspondent of a Georgia paper, writing from Blue Mountain on the 20th, says there was a report that the army was crossing the Tennessee river below Bridgeport.

The following letter to the *Constitutionalist* shows how the enemy are laying waste the country around Atlanta:

CONYERS, Ga., Oct 19, 1864.

MESSRS EDITORS:—For the information of our authorities, and in the hope that something will be done to relieve the people between Yellow and South rivers, and west of the latter, I write to let our condition be known. On last Sunday night six hundred and forty wagons, with a proper guard, left Atlanta on a foraging expedition, and are now foraging in this neighborhood, (30) thirty miles from Atlanta, taking all the corn, wheat, hogs, sheep, cattle and horses in the country, besides bed and wearing clothes of all descriptions, leaving the families of our brave soldiers, who are battling for our liberties, virtually destitute of food and clothing. This is about the third expedition made in the past fifteen days. Is there no help? Where is Gen. G. W. Smith's command? What is the formidable force, said to be at Macon, doing? Will Gov. Brown not send us aid? Fifteen hundred mounted men, under the proper General, could capture the whole party, with wagons, &c., which would entirely cut off all the enemy's means of supplies, and render the evacuation of Atlanta inevitable. It is believed by all citizens that, if something is not done soon all the necessaries of life will be drawn from the counties within (60) miles east and southwest of Atlanta.

Your subscriber,

WM. L. PEEK.

CHARLESTON.—The *Mercury* of Thursday says of the situation:

Forty shells were thrown at the city Tuesday night. There was no firing on the city during Wednesday; but nineteen shells were fired at the wreck of the *Flora*, and at our James Island batteries.

It is our sad duty to chronicle four distressing casualties resulting from the explosion of one of the enemy's shells on Tuesday night, in a dwelling situated in the more exposed portion of the city. Lieutenant L. P. Mays, Lieutenant John Dardon, Lieutenant D. E. Willis and Private John Shannon, were sleeping in the same apartment, when a shell burst in their midst. Shannon was killed, and Lieutenants Mays and Dardon so badly wounded that they did not survive amputation. Lieutenant Willis was also wounded, but his injuries are not believed to be of a dangerous character.

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Eastern opens daily at		7 A M
Northern, via R & G R R daily at		1 P M
" " N C R R " "		11 A M
Western, " " "		11 A M
Augusta, " " "		11 A M
Fayettville, " " "		9 A M
Eagle Rock, Mondays, Thursdays & Saturdays, at		12 M
Carthage, Thursdays at		11 A M
Summerville, Wednesdays at		5 P M
Leesburg, " at		12 M
Roxboro', " at		12 M
Eastern closes daily at		9 A M
Northern, via R & G R R, at		9 A M
" " N C R R, at		9 P M
Western, " " at		9 P M
Augusta, " " at		9 P M
Fayettville, at		12 ½ P M
Eagle Rock, Mondays, Thursdays & Saturdays, at		2 P M
Carthage, Wednesdays, at		6 A M
Summerville, Thursdays at		9 A M
Leesburg, Wednesdays at		1 P M
Roxboro', via Rogers' Store Wednesdays at		1 P M

Office open from 7 A M to 9:30 A. M., and from 11 A. M to 6 P M, during the week.

On Sunday from 7 A M to 9 A M, and from 1 P M to 2 P. M.

Persons are required to transact their business during office hours.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, June 7, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON YARN for Wool, upon the following terms: Two Dollars of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, for one pound for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to receive the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Hillsboro', Hendersonville, Statesville, Salisbury, Asheville, Fincastle, Lewisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

July 7-dAwtf

SKETCHES OF NASSAU.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS WORK, OF ABOUT 100 PAGES, IS NOW in the hands of the printer, and will be ready soon. It embraces what the writer either saw or heard from reliable sources, and will be printed on fine white paper.

Some of the contents are: Nassau as it was, and as it is; Population; White Folks; Colored Population; Soil; Products; Stock; Dogs; Chicken Cocks; Lying at Quarantine; Government; Shipping; Equality; Musquitoes; Sharks, and other Ocean Products; The Person on Sea-Sickness, &c., &c.

Sent free of postage for $3 per copy; five or more copies to one address $2 50 per copy. Send orders to

FRANK I. WILSON.

Papers in the State publishing the above will have a copy of the work sent them free of postage.

Oct 12 tf

A NEW BOOK—THE BATTLE OF GREAT BETHEL.

BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS LITTLE VOLUME WILL BE READY IN A few days, well printed on fine, white English paper. Every North Carolinian should have a copy. Price $1 50 per single copy; 5 copies for $7; and 10 copies for $12 50. On the receipt of the money the work will be sent free of postage.

Address FRANK I. WILSON,
Raleigh, N. C.

Newspapers in the State copying the above, or noticing editorially, by sending me a marked copy, will have the book sent to them free of postage. F. I. W.

Sept 30-tf

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

DOORKEEPERSHIP TO THE SENATE

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNces himself a CANDIDATE for the office of PRINCIPAL DOORKEEPER to the next SENATE of North Carolina. He has been in the war ever since April, 1861, and is now disabled and on light duty. If elected he pledges himself to a faithful discharge of duty.

October 25-dtd W. J. SAUNDERS.

Confederate, Conservative, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, and Salisbury Watchman please copy and send accounts to W. J. S., Raleigh.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,

Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

WANTED,

GOLD AND SILVER.
Bank Notes.
N. C. Treasury Notes.

Sept 24-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

CARD NOTICE.

THERE IS NOW READY TO BE ISSUED FROM this Department to the different counties in the State, a large lot of COTTON AND WOOL CARDS.—This lot of Cards will be sent to the Agents, with Backs ready for tacking the Cards on, and may be sold at $22 50 per pair to the citizens generally; in no instance is more than one pair to be sold to a family.—These cards are not intended for the families of soldiers. The Department is having a large lot backed ready for use, which will be sent out and sold to the families of soldiers as fast as they can be made, at a much less price. Agents are requested to make arrangements and call for them H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M.

Oct 21-dlw w4t.

State papers copy; Dailies six times others four times and forward bill to Maj. Dowd.

TO BOYS.

THREE OR FOUR SMART, INTELLIGENT BOYS can make money by selling the Progress on the streets, at the depots and on the cars. Apply at

Oct 10—tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

WANTED

A GOOD GRIST MILLER OVER FIFTY YEARS OF age. Apply to

Oct 21-tf W. R. RICHARDSON.

LEAD WANTED.

$2.00 PER POUND WILL BE PAID FOR ALL lead delivered at

Sept 5-dtf PROGRESS OFFICE.

LOST,

ON THE STREET, BETWEEN MY RESIDENCE and the Grave Yard, on Sunday afternoon, a pair of GOLD SPECTACLES, for which a liberal reward will be paid if left at the Progress office or returned to me.

Oct 17-tf MRS. C. P. PENNINGTON.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,

RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.

Oct 20-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Lougee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denton Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J. L. Pennington, City Printer.

F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Hogton.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beevers, Wm. C. Parker, M. C. Later, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The Rev. A. D. BLACKWOOD will preach a Memorial Funeral on the 5th Sabbath in the present month, at MATTHEWS' meeting-house, near Bushy, seven miles Northwest of Raleigh.

Masons are invited to the above meeting.

Oct. 18-3t.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

FOR SALE.

1 HERRING FIRE PROOF IRON SAFE, LARGE size.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Oct 28-4t Com. Merchants & Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.

4-4 BROWN SHEETING BY THE BALE OR piece.
N. C. Gray Cassimeres.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Oct 28-4t Com. Merchants & Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT—
30 Doz. 12x16 inch Mill Saw Files.
10 " 12x16 inch Horse Shoe Rasps.
100 " Hand Saw Files.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Oct 28-4t Com. Merchants & Auctioneers.

FOR SALE.

65 SACKS OF PRIME VIRGINIA SALT, OR WILL exchange one bushel of Salt for three bushels of NEW CORN, both Corn and Salt delivered at my Mills, on Neuse River.

Oct 19-4 tf W. T. RICHARDSON

200 BAGS COTTON FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL 200 BAGS COTTON OF GOOD quality, delivered at any point on the North Carolina Railroad.

Oct 20-3t Raw River P. O., N. C.

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND LOT IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH of sufficient capacity for a large family.

Apply to W. R. RICHARDSON
Oct 19 tf

FOR SALE.

BONDS OF THE COUNTY OF WAKE IN SUMS to suit purchasers.

Oct 4-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

FOR SALE.

10 BBLS COTTON SEED OIL.

Sept 26-tf MILLER & RICHARDSON

FOR SALE.

FRESH MOUNTAIN BUTTER ON CONSIGNMENT at J. M. TOWLE.

Sept 23-tf

FOR SALE.

NORTH CAROLINA 6 PER CENT. BONDS, OLD issue. Also new N. C. 6 per cent. Bonds.

Sept. 10-dtf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

FOR SALE.

N. C. COUPONS OF OLD 6 PER CENT. BONDS. Bullion and Coin.
Confederate Bonds.

Sept 22-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

FOR SALE.

WRAPPING PAPER FOR SALE. APPLY AT Progress office. Sept 19-tf

FOR SALE.

TEN SHARES OF STOCK IN BANK OF CAPE Fear.

Sept 29-tf W. R. RICHARDSON & Co.

2,000 LBS. SUPERIOR BONE BLACK FOR SALE.

THE ABOVE ARTICLE IS USED FOR THE MANufacture of Blacking and Black painting of every kind. Railroad Companies would do well to purchase it to paint Engines and Cars with. It is equal in quality to Patent Black. A. JOHNSON,

Sept 8-dtf Raleigh, N. C.

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT I WILL ATTEND at my office in the City of Raleigh, on the days named in this notice, to receive the property or general tax due the Confederate government for the year 1864.

To prevent confusion and insure dispatch the tax payers will attend at my office on the days appointed for the districts in which they respectively reside.

Swift Creek district on	Monday,	14	Nov.	1864.
Panther Branch	do Tuesday	15		do
Barney Jones	do Wednesday	16		do
Buckhorn & Newhill	do Thursday	17		do
White Oak & Beaver Creek	do Friday	18		do
Crabtree & Cary	do Saturday	19		do
House's Creek	do Monday	21		do
Lick Creek & Kitt's Creek	do Tuesday	22		do
Fish Dam	do Wednesday	23		do
New Light	do Thursday	24		do
Barton's Creek	do Friday	25		do
St Matthews & St Marks	do Saturday	26		do
Wake Forest	do Monday	28		do
Cross Roads	do Tuesday	29		do
Little River & Buffaloe	do Wednesday	30		do
Marks' Creek	do Thursday	31		do
St Mary's	do Friday	1	Dec.	1864
Raleigh, from Monday 6 to Wednesday		13		do

RUFUS H. PAGE,
Oct 27-w2t Collector for Wake County.

TO GAS CONSUMERS.

ON AND AFTER THE 1ST OF NOVEMBER, THE price of Gas will be $60 per thousand feet At the present price of rosin, freights and iron, it costs the Company $57.50 per thousand feet to make it.

Oct 26-dtd WATERHOUSE & BOWES.

$50 REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM MY PREMISES, near Morrisville, N. C., a BLACK MARE MULE, one year old last spring; has a white nose—tail and main untrimmed. Said mule disappeared the last of June or the first of July. The above reward will be paid for her delivery to me or for information so that I can get her.

Oct 6-d4t&w3w* CALVIN D. EDWARDS.

SUPERIOR WAX CANDLES

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE.—Highest market price paid for Beeswax and Tallow, by Mrs. ALBERT JOHNSTON,

Sept 5-dtf Hillsboro' st. Raleigh, N. C.

NOTICE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER 1864, IT being Tuesday, I will, as Executor of Wm. Holloway, dec'd., sell on a credit of twelve months, to be paid in any funds that can be used in settling the estate, all the crop of wheat, corn and oats, some fine horses, cattle and hogs—two wagons, carts, blacksmiths tools, &c., &c.

On the same day and upon the same terms I will rent two good plantations. They are situated about nine miles northwest of Raleigh.

Bond and approved security will be required of purchasers and renters. SOL. WIGGINS,

Oct 10-dtd* Executor.

WOOD! WOOD!

WANTED TO CONTRACT WITH SOME PERSON to deliver one to two hundred Cords of wood on the Raleigh and Gaston or North Carolina Railroad, within twenty or thirty miles of Raleigh. Apply to

Sept 6-tf EDITOR OF PROGRESS.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RICHMOND, VA.

MONDAY, OCT. 31, 1864.

NOTICE FOR THE JUNIOR RESERVES.

Whereas the Secretary of War has ordered the enrolling and calling out of the Junior Reserves, composed of men between 45 and 50 years of age, and they are entitled to a discharge on arriving at the age of 20

We would respectfully suggest to our State exchanges that it would be best to say nothing of the organization and movements of troops for the present. Leave the enemy to find out as best they can where and in what numbers our troops are to be found.

MAKE UP CLUBS.—Any person sending us five new subscribers, at one time, for either DAILY or WEEKLY PROGRESS, with the money, for three or six month, shall receive a copy of the paper for the same length of time, gratis. We hope our friends will exert themselves and get up clubs.

THE PROGRESS has a large circulation and is read by all classes, and hence presents one of the best advertising mediums in the Confederacy. Those advertisements come from a distance the money should accompany them.

THE PROGRESS contains more reading matter, and prints more per week than any daily in the State, and will compare favorably with the largest sheets in the Confederacy. See terms and dollar weekly list of clubs by Express.

CITY AND HEALTH NEWS.

We call particular attention to the advertisement of Surgeon General Warren.

We are glad to learn that Generals Cox and Grimes, of this city, both of whom have a conspicuous part in the late fight in the Valley, are safe. Though both were hit neither suffered material injury.

There are 22 regiments of North Carolina Troops in the Valley army, and we may expect another long list of killed, wounded and missing, but some days must elapse before we can get them.

ON SATURDAY last a terrible fight occurred between two citizens of this county. James Penny and Hinton Franklin were both in town on that day, and Penny leaving for home first, stopped near the city, on the roadside, to eat something he had with him. While there engaged Franklin rode up, a fight ensued, and was continued until Franklin was left insensible on the ground and Penny swiftly leaped over the fence. No weapons were used, we learn, but sticks, but they were used with effect. Penny came to town and reported the condition of things when assistance was sent to Franklin, who was taken to a house near by, where, on yesterday, we heard that he lay in a delirious condition, his brain thought to be fractured. Doubts are entertained as to his recovery. Penny was also in the city yesterday, at the house of a friend, suffering considerably.—As the affair will have to undergo a legal investigation we have no opinion to express as to the matter.

ANOTHER fight occurred here, in the day, we learned, in the city, in which knives and clubs were used, but we are unable to state particulars.

YANKEE INGENUITY.—Whenever a town or city is threatened by the enemy their location is one of frequent occurrence, and we have no doubt but it is a part of the plan of attack. Such alarms are of frequent occurrence for the town of Wilmington. The *Journal of Friday* says:

The alarm of the Wednesday night was caused by the bursting of two rockets, between Mr. Reed st., between Mulberry and Chestnut streets. One of the rockets originated in the building owned by Mr. A. A. Wright, extending to the next building South, and on a carpenter's shop. The latter occupied by James Usher, a colored man. The building was slightly damaged. It is supposed the rockets were the work of an incendiary.

WAR NEWS.

OPENING OPERATIONS AROUND PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.

[From the Richmond *Dispatch*.]

Contrary to the predictions of those who supposed Grant was afraid to risk an engagement before the day of election, but in conformity of the opinions expressed in Tuesday's impression of this newspaper, active hostilities have been resumed on both sides of the river. On Wednesday morning there were indications of a movement of the enemy, sufficient to induce Gen. Lee to arrange that the order for one of our regiments to retire to the rear. It had been ordered to move at half-past seven in the morning, but was retained until five in the afternoon, when all signs of the enemy's advance had subsided, it was permitted to retire from the immediate front.

Last night it became evident that the large bodies of troops were crossing the river from Grant's centre to the right, our left; and at a very early hour in the morning preparations were made to defeat the assault, which it was thought would be made at break of day. The morning dawned, however, without the anticipated attack; but those who were early astir in Richmond heard firing in the direction of Fort Gilmer and to the left of it. As the sun rose in a cloudy sky, betokening rain, the sound of cannon rose above the noise of the streets, and many were the questions asked as to its meaning. At times the reports were rapid enough to induce the belief that a battle was in progress, but the cessation diminished in volume and quickness as the morning wore on, and at length the conviction became general that only a preparatory artillery skirmish was in progress. It was stated very positively, however, that thirty thousand men had crossed over to this side; that our generals had been seen galloping to the front, and that all the accustomed signs of conflict were visible.

At midday the air grew warmer, the clouds began to thick n and the promised rain began to fall. Parties returning from Chaffin's Bluff reported that a heavy fire from our side was being made on Dutch Gap canal; there was some firing of musketry and field pieces to the left of Fort Gilmer, and a rumor of a brisk skirmish in front of Pickett's line on the south side. Still it was not believed that any serious encounter would take place before to-day. The evening paper contained a telegram from Petersburg, stating that the enemy were making a strong demonstration with artillery, cavalry and infantry on our extreme right, and that heavy skirmishing had been going on about seven miles below the city between the Weldon and Southside roads. Under the excitation about dinner time. After dinner the tooth jar of many persons applied to heard with great distinctness, [illegible] between the Darbytown and Charles City roads. It was reported that our cavalry had been driven back on this part of the line, and that one of our telegraph operators had been captured. Parties who had good opportunities of listening state that the cannonade extended at one time as far toward our left as Fairfield, and some even saw the smoke in that direction. This seemed to confirm the report that the enemy were taking advantage of their superior forces to overlap us on the left. As night fell, graver reports, apparently well authenticated, came in, to the effect that sharp fighting had been going on for several hours, that the enemy had gained some advantage, and that one of our Generals, whose name was not given, had been killed.

LATER.

Unofficial information received at a late hour last night states that the enemy was repulsed on the Williamsburg and Darbytown roads, with the loss of four stand of colors and five hundred prisoners. It is also stated that as late as nine o'clock the enemy were driving in our pickets in front of Fort Gilmer and Chaffin's. A telegraph operator named T. G. Mitchell and two employees of the Express Company were captured. We hear of no other captures or casualties. Three assaults were made by the enemy—the last very feeble.

Down the south side we hear that a considerable fight was in progress below Petersburg yesterday, three corps of the enemy being engaged. When the fighting ceased for the night, the enemy held the plank road, which is no gain for them, as they are now further from the Southside road than they were before. General Dearing is reported killed. About sixty prisoners were taken. It is expected that the fighting on this part of the line will be resumed to-day.

PETERSBURG.

We have received no Petersburg papers since Wednesday. Of affairs in the neighborhood of that city the *Dispatch* of Friday says:

So far, our advices from the neighborhood of Petersburg are vague and unsatisfactory, being only such as are brought by excited passengers who came over on last night's train. They report that a serious battle was fought yesterday, lasting most of the day, on the Boydton plank-road, seven miles southwest of Petersburg, and that the enemy, attacking our entrenchments, were six or seven times repulsed with heavy loss. They also report that Brig. Gen. Dearing, of our cavalry, was killed. Three thousand prisoners and some guns it was likewise said we had captured.

Though these accounts may be true, we cannot consider them as trustworthy until further confirmed. We only know positively that, simultaneously with the demonstration or feint against our left the enemy moved in heavy force against our right, southwest of Petersburg, and we think, in the latter case, brought on a fight.

It is also certain that the enemy were in motion in Pickett's front, extending from the neighborhood of Dutch Gap southwestwardly, and that there was a sharp skirmish there.

The demonstration on the north side may have been a feint to cover the real attack on our right, beyond Petersburg, or the whole movement of the enemy may be but a preliminary to more serious operations, to be undertaken to-day or hereafter.

Our losses on the north side, in all the artillery firing and skirmishing of yesterday, amounted to almost nothing. We have heard of only a few men wounded; and from the south side we have nothing we regard as authentic but the death of Gen. Dearing. We, of course, know nothing of the enemy's losses. Gen. Dearing, though a mere youth, being only twenty-two years of age, was one of the rising men of the army. He was [illegible] a brigade of Wickham's division, and was a native of Lynchburg. He was from Campbell county, Virginia.

LATER.

A telegram, received last night from Chaffin's Bluff, states that yesterday evening we repulsed the enemy on the Williamsburg road, taking four pounds of colors and one hundred prisoners.

Later still reports we have from an official source that the enemy were repulsed on our lines both on the north and south sides, and had been repulsed everywhere with serious loss. We also learned from the most reliable source that our whole loss on the north side is not more than twenty.

THE MOVEMENT IN JOHN BARLEYCORN.

A number of [illegible] are reported to be in the Rappahannock river. What their destination may be is not known, but their destination is believed to be Fredericksburg, and from thence it is supposed they will make a demonstration on the Central railroad.

LATER.

THE FIGHTING NEAR RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG.

The Richmond papers of Saturday bring us some of the details of Thursday's fighting. The *Dispatch* says:

Our account, published yesterday, of the movements and attacks of the enemy on the north side on Thursday, was in the main correct. A visit to the front yesterday has put us in possession of some additional particulars.

During Wednesday night the enemy massed on our left on the Darbytown and Charles City roads; and the Eighteenth corps, which, up to that time, had held the line of, and in the vicinity of Fort Harrison, was withdrawn and marched across the Darby and Charles City roads and in the direction of the Williamsburg road, the object being, by overlapping our left, to get possession of our works on the latter road. Fort Harrison and the position manned by the Eighteenth corps were entrusted to a small force of nearly arrived troops mostly artillerists, who, to judge by their general appearance, their new knapsacks, &c., are recent conscripts.

About nine o'clock Thursday morning the attack began in heavy attack upon our lines on the Darby road, and, being repulsed, renewed the assault repeatedly, but each time with the same result. The fight here was kept up for two hours or more, and the enemy's loss in killed and wounded was very severe. Our losses, we have before stated, amounted to almost nothing. We had a few men wounded. Though this attack was well conducted and determined; and though, doubtless, the enemy would have liked to have broken our lines there, yet we think it was but a demonstration to cover a much more important movement; and one upon which, no doubt, Grant counted largely. It was designed to engage our attention while the Eighteenth corps passed to the Williamsburg road and seized our works there. But again Grant was thwarted by the skill of our generals and the valor of our troops.

Owing to the small quantity of rain that has fallen during the summer and fall, the Eighteenth corps were able to cross the head of White Oak swamp and reach the Williamsburg road, about four miles and a half below this city. On reaching the road they formed into line of battle and advanced towards our works, thinking, evidently, that they were held only by a few cavalrymen. Nerved by this delusion, they came forward in fine style under the fire of our artillery; but on getting within musket range, and being met by a well directed volley from numerous body of veterans, their ardor abated visibly. Still they came on, though unsteadily, our troops still raking them with both cannon and musketry. When within one hundred yards of our front, they broke, and the greater part fell back in disorder. A considerable body took refuge under the crest of a hill, in front of our works, and there stuck.—It was for a time believed by us that they were preparing to charge upon our position. After firing shrapnel at them for a considerable length of time without dislodging them, Captain Lyle, with forty of our men, sallied out on a reconnoitrance. He went down upon the Yankees at a *pas de charge* and drove them out of their position, capturing four hundred prisoners, among whom were several commissioned officers, and seven stands of colors. Night coming on, we made no pursuit of the main body.

About five o'clock the same evening, our men in front of Fort Harrison, desiring to know what the Yankees had there, opened upon the fort with mortars. Our bombs fell splendidly; every one of them entering and bursting in the fort. The first one blew up one of the casemates of the fort, making a breach almost big enough to drive a wagon through. The fort replied with three rifle guns, but without much show of spirit. Their fire was perfectly harmless. Not one of our men were struck, all of the Yankee shells, except one, flying clear over their heads. The one shell alluded to struck upon our parapet, dislodging three or four shovelsful of earth. The duel lasted over an hour.

The number of prisoners taken on the north side that had been received at the Libby up to last night were five hundred and sixty-five.

All was again quiet on the north side yesterday. Grant had, on Thursday, withdrawn most of his force from our right and centre and massed them on our left, say from Darby to the Williamsburg stage road inclusive. Yesterday he was believed to be moving them back, his attack on our left having failed ingloriously. By some it is believed the attack and attempted flank movements will be renewed with great vigor at an early day. We cannot see any reason for this opinion. If Grant could not attain his object on Thursday, delay will not improve his chances in an undertaking where everything depended upon a surprise of our troops. He has been beaten, and must now endure his wits to account to Lincoln for it. He will most probably charge his failure upon the rain storm of of Thursday evening and night.

On Friday all was quiet on both sides of the river. The *Express* of Friday gives the following particulars of Thursday's operations in front of that city:

On Wednesday night the enemy massed the Second, Ninth, and a part of the Fifth corps upon our extreme right, and prepared for the bloody work which yesterday opened. Trusty scouts [illegible] of preparing heavy columns of infantry [illegible] and on closely, there [illegible] the enemy [illegible] deliver both of cannon. The enemy then pressed forward in strong force, in the direction of the Darbytown plank road, distant some two miles, pushing in the cavalry pickets stationed [illegible] between which he was temporarily checked.

By pushing and repeated pressure, our lines were broken, and the enemy, pressing in, swept around to the plank road, striking it at Burgess' mill, seven miles from the city. Such was the position of affairs, however, and as superior force to be in readiness, that our men were compelled to retire hastily, and we understand, in some confusion, leaving their camp and all its appurtenances in the hands of the [illegible]. A quantity of forage, some horses and wagons, and a few prisoners were captured at the mill.

The enemy at once formed into line of battle across the plank road, extending his columns east through Burgess' mills, and planting a heavy battery on the commanding hill, which overlooks the mill pond, and the road in this direction.—Our forces confronted him on the eminence this side of the pond, a valley and a bridge lying between them.

The opposing batteries kept up an almost continuous cannonading, and sharp skirmishes ensued, until late in the afternoon, when the battle opened in good earnest, lasting nearly three hours, and only closing after it was too dark to fight.

The firing was the heaviest we heard around Petersburg, and the fighting was as desperate as any that has taken place on these lines. Just at night the Yankees still maintained their position and occupied the plank road.

The ground is very unfavorable for manoeuvring, being hilly and marshy alternately, else there is little doubt the battle would have been yet more fierce and resulted more unfavorably to the enemy.

We captured about one hundred prisoners belonging to the second corps.

The full results of this engagement, we are unable to give at this writing, as the fighting was continued until after nightfall. Whatever they may have been, we venture to say that the Yankees will have more hard fighting to do, if they persist in attempting to hold the plank road.

This grand flank movement places the enemy still further from the Southside railroad, that whereon he started. It was a ruse to avoid our strong line of works, with the hope of forcing our troops back into them.

Mr. Burgess, we understand, was taken prisoner by the Yankees.

About dark last evening, the enemy made a feint on our extended line in the vicinity of Wilcox's farm, in order to feel the strength of our force there.

Our casualties are not known, but are believed to be light. We can give no estimate this morning.

The Yankees have gained the advantage of a good plank road, which, if they hold it, will enable them to extend their foraging limits, and to ruin a few more Southern homesteads. They may also be in a better location for rolling on the Southside road, but otherwise, we cannot consider that they have gained any very vital advantage.

A DETERMINED CHARGE.

Last night, about five minutes to ten o'clock, the enemy made a furious charge upon our lines in the vicinity of the Rives farm, to the left of the Southampton plank road. They came in heavy columns, but our gallant boys were wide awake, and gave them a most bloody reception. They continued their efforts for twenty minutes or more, when finding the feat totally impracticable, they withdrew. Our batteries opened all along the line, and for the space of thirty minutes, the roar of artillery and the rattle of musketry was incessant and deafening. The rain was pouring, and the night very dark, showing off the illumination from the flashes of both small arms and cannon to fine advantage. The losses of the enemy cannot be ascertained until this morning, when the light of day will probably reveal the slaughter which must have attended the insane attempt.

SHERIDAN RETREATING.

We learn by a citizen who left Strasburg on Thursday that Sheridan has retired towards Winchester, and that Early has correspondingly advanced his position. All is otherwise quiet. The yielding of Strasburg by the enemy, is a virtual abandonment of their scheme of operating the Manassas Gap railway, as Sheridan is too low down in the Valley to be benefitted by it.

Meanwhile, however, the brutal orders given to Sheridan by Grant seem to be in force along the line of the railroad in upper Fauquier, great depredations being reported. We learned, however, none of the names of the sufferers.

Sheridan's movements indicate a great desire to get out of the Valley and nearer to Grant, if Early will let him.

We learn that there was a brisk sprinkle of snow at Asheville on the 22nd.

MARRIED,

In Wayne County, on the 20th instant, by John R. Pate, Esq., HENRY C. ATKINS, of Carolina County, Va., to Miss MARY ANN SMITH, daughter of Thomas G. Smith.

Richmond papers please copy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS of War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwared free of charge:

Dr D F Summey, Ashvil's
Dr W A Collett, Morganton
Dr J W Allison, Statesville
Dr J L Mengle, Greensboro
Mr A Hagan, Charlotte
Mr Edward Rege, Salem
Capt J N McDowell, Raleigh
Joseph A Worth, Fayetteville
E Murray & Co., Wilmington
Mr P L Read, Tarboro
Mr J A J Askew, Colerain
Mr P L Roberts, Murfreeboro

The boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN,
Oct 31-d&wlm Surgeon General N. C.

Fayetteville Observer, State Journal, Greensboro Patriot, People's Press, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Democrat, Ashville News, copy one month.

SHERIDAN'S RETREAT.

We learn from a gentleman who left Strasburg on Thursday last, that Sheridan has retired from that place, and that Early has advanced his lines to Cedar Run, where he is fortifying. Sheridan's retreat is said to be caused by the withdrawal of Grant's troops from the Valley, to reinforce the army of the Potomac.

WILLIAM H. JOHNSON ON FOOTE MALADY.

The gentleman adverted to in the following, which is the first of a series of letters written by him, is a prominent citizen of Georgia, and was a member of the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States. He is well known throughout the country, and his opinions will be received with confidence by the people. The letter is addressed to the Editor of the Columbus Sun, and is published in that paper of the 17th inst. It is a temperate and able review of the course of Gov. Foote, and will be read with interest by all who have followed the political career of that gentleman. We commend the letter to the attention of the people of Georgia, and hope that the Columbus Sun will continue to lay this refreshing doctrine before the people.

[illegible] Oct. 13th, 1864.

To the Editor of the Sun:

SIR: In the [illegible] of the Columbus Sun of the 11th inst., I find a letter from Hon. H. S. Foote, addressed to the people of Georgia, in which he announces his intention to become a candidate for the Governorship of this State, at the approaching election. Mr. Foote is a gentleman of high character, and has been prominently before the country for many years. He has been a member of the Congress of the United States, a member of the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States, and a member of the Senate of the Confederate States. He has also been a candidate for the Governorship of Mississippi, and was defeated by Governor Pettus, the present incumbent of that office. He is, therefore, well known to the people of Georgia, and his antecedents are such as to entitle him to the confidence of the people, if his principles and conduct are worthy of confidence. Mr. Foote has been a prominent actor in the political events which have occurred in the United States for the last thirty years. He has been a conspicuous leader of the Democratic party, and has been the author of many of the political measures which have been adopted by that party. He has been a prominent actor in the political events which have occurred in the Confederate States, and has been the author of many of the political measures which have been adopted by the Confederate States. He has been a prominent actor in the political events which have occurred in the Confederate States, and has been the author of many of the political measures which have been adopted by the Confederate States.

It is clear, beyond all question, that within the limits of the written Constitution, which the people of the State have imposed upon the government, the legislative power is the supreme power in the State. Among its vast powers of legislation, which are unlimited and unrestrained except by the Constitution, is that of ascertaining what officers, in addition to those specified in the Constitution, are necessary for the efficient management of the affairs of the State, and then of appointing the officers and prescribing their duties. The powers of the other two great departments of government are very different. To the judiciary is assigned the power of expounding the constitutional laws, while the executive has solely the power to enforce their faithful execution. From this it seems to us to follow as a logical sequence, that when it is shown that each State in the Confederacy has at the ordinance that are necessary to the action of its government, its Legislature, and its Legislature alone is the organ by which its judgment is to be ascertained and made known. It may well be that the Legislature can select and appoint the Governor as its agent to carry its decision, but we are unable to find among the powers given to the Confederate government any authority to confer upon the Governor of the State the power to decide, and then to certify his decision as to who are the necessary State officers. The conclusion to which this course of reasoning leads us is, that the petitioner is entitled to his discharge, provided he is such an officer as the Legislature has power to exempt as being necessary in the administration of the laws of the State. Policy are defined by Webster to be "a body of civil officers, especially in action, for enforcing the law." Cities and towns are well known parts, and every important parts of the organization of the State; hence the enforcement of the laws within their chartered limits must be a matter of great importance to the weal of the State itself. It follows, as a necessary consequence, that the police of all the larger towns, and especially of the capital of a State must be deemed essential to the full, complete and beneficial action of the State government. The conclusion is, that the petitioner is entitled to be discharged with his costs.

WILL. H. BATTLE.

CASUALTIES

In the 6th N. C. Regiment (Infantry) in the battle of Cedar Run, near Strasburg, Va., Oct. 19th, 1864:

Field and Staff—J H Taylor, Capt commanding, wounded in right side.

Co A—Killed—None.

Wounded—Sergt S Albertine breast, Sergt J W Nook left arm amputated, privs A Holder and H W Atkins hip, D A Ray ankle.

Missing—Corpl C C Carver, privs W A Mansfield and I Norris.

Co B—Killed—None.

Wounded—None.

Missing—Privs J A Duke, J Woodward, J R Bice and A Holmes.

Co C—Killed—Wm Lassiter.

Wounded—Sergt H W Godwin face, privs A Cozad left shoulder, G H Perry left thigh, Thos Beasley left arm, R Penny finger, N Creech left shoulder.

Co D—Killed—Privs J W Deaning, H A Lian and W A R Potter.

Wounded—Capt E M Dugald shoulder, privs W A Langston arm, Amos Dunn head, M Johnson thigh, D N Blitzwalt foot, M J Blitzwalt face and head.

Co E—Wounded—Elis Garner neck and W G L Peacock hip.

Missing—N Nicol.

Co F—Killed—None.

Wounded—Sergt J B Ellis left groin and right hip.

Co G—Killed—Privs Thos Price.

Wounded—N Causey knee and Wm Moore thigh.

Co H—Killed—Jackson Copeland.

Wounded—Corpl Thos Felton thigh.

Co I—No casualties.

Co K—Wounded—Privs Jas Beaver knee, Chas Brown side.

RECAPITULATION.

	Officers.	Enlisted Men.
Killed,	–	6
Wounded,	3	24
Missing,	–	8
Total,	3	38

North Carolina papers please copy.

S. B. BEST,
Capt. Com'd'g 6th N. C. Regt.

THIRTY CENTS FOR RAGS.—Thirty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.